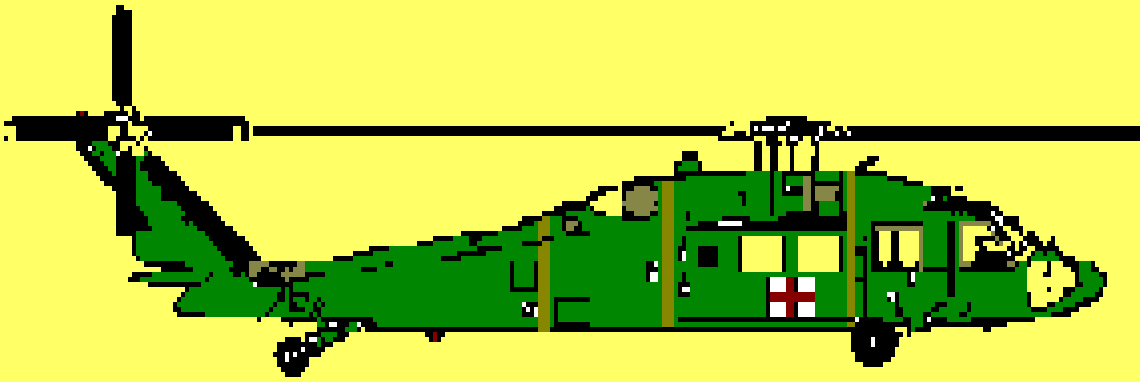


FIRE SAFETY

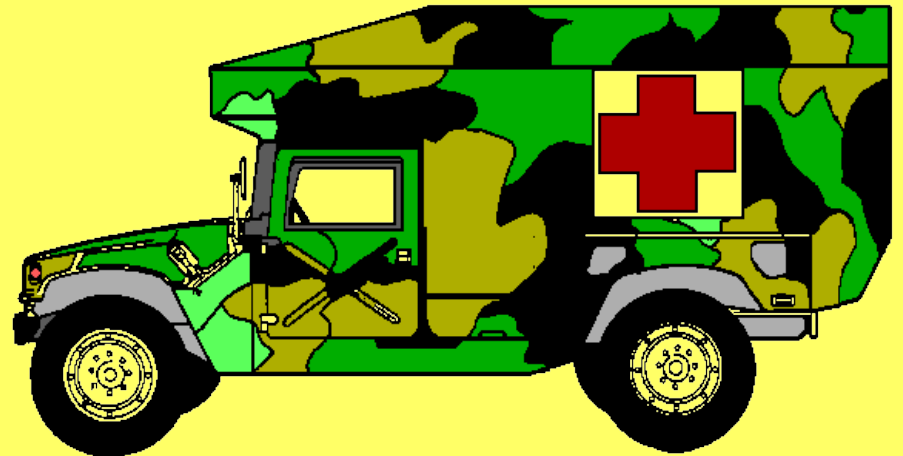
FIRE PREVENTION AT FIELD SITES

W01 TROY GORDON

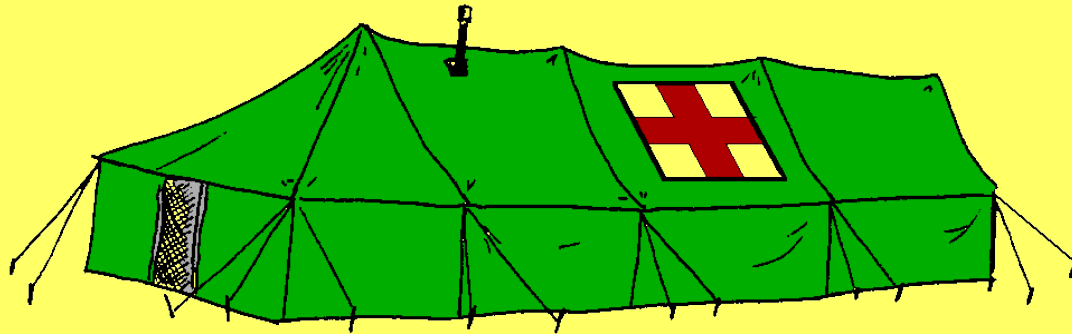
**REFERENCES: TM 5-812-1, AR 420-90, FM 1-
104,
TM 10-4500-200-13, TM 5-315**



FIRE KILLS



What is the Purpose of Fire Prevention



To eliminate fire hazards, elements which cause fire to occur, or conditions which will allow fires to spread.



CAUSES

- SMOKING - the greatest single cause of fires.
- WASTE
- SPARKS
- MECHANICAL DEVICES
- EFFECT OF THE SUN
- HEATING SYSTEMS
- ELECTRICITY

MORE CAUSES



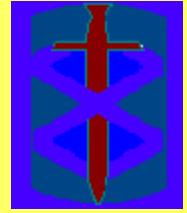
- MOTORS AND GENERATORS
- STATIC ELECTRICITY
- GENERAL STORAGE
PRECAUTIONS
- LIGHTNING
- PAINTING AND SPRAYING

SMOKING



- Smoking doesn't appear to be a serious cause of fire to most individuals because the majority have never started a fire by smoking, that they know of.
- Safety matches are preferred over ordinary matches.

WASTE

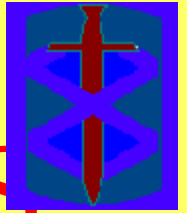


- Waste materials containing oil have spontaneous ignition characteristics and are very likely to cause fires.
- Clean waste , although not as hazardous as used or reclaimed waste, has occasionally been reported as a source of spontaneous ignition.

SPARKS



- Live sparks from chimneys and stacks, refuse burners, and other similar sources must be given priority consideration.
- During periods of low humidity and high wind velocity, special precautions must be taken depending upon the fire risk in the immediate area.



MECHANICAL DEVICES

- Engines of any type, or other machines in which frictions is created, are possible sources of fire.
- Examples are overheated bearings, grinding wheels, and even blower systems including all duct installations.

EFFECT OF THE SUN

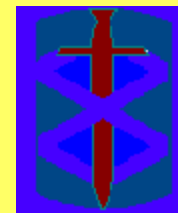


- The sun frequently is responsible for fires, though it is usually assisted by some manmade implement.
- The sun also contributes to spontaneous heating, thus aiding ignition.

HEATING SYSTEMS



- Heating systems are a common source of fire during winter seasons.
- The best procedure is to inspect each heating system while it is out of operation and also while it is in various phases of operation.



ELECTRICITY

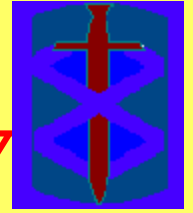
- If improperly used, may easily become a major fire hazard and a serious source of danger to personnel.
- Standardization and proper maintenance is imperative.

MOTORS AND GENERATORS

- Electric motors and generators can produce arcs or sparks, frequently overheat, and burn out because of overload.
- Keep combustible material out of the vicinity of electric motors and generators.



STATIC ELECTRICITY



- Static electricity is known to be a serious fire and explosion hazard in the presence of volatile flammable liquid, flammable gases, highly ignitable fibers, and combustible dusts.
- It is a factor which requires major consideration where aircraft are used.

GENERAL STORAGE PRECAUTIONS



- Fuels, ammunition, and other combustible material should be properly stored at all times.
- Fire extinguishers and signs should be positioned and posted where they can be easily seen and accessed.

LIGHTNING



- Lightning is a frequent cause of fires.
- Lightning rods prevent damage from lightning if they are properly installed.



PAINTING AND SPRAYING

- In any location where paint and lacquer spraying is performed, whether it involves vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment, it is always fairly certain that flammable solvents are in the air.
- Ventilation is the best insurance against vapor ignition.



PREVENTIVE PRACTICES

- Fire extinguisher location and serviceability
- Fire detector installation
- Proper utilization of equipment
- Proper spacing of equipment
- Frequent inspection of facilities and equipment



FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

- Inspect all fire extinguishers for serviceability prior to deployment.
- Place them in locations that they are readily available.



FIRE DETECTORS

- Install battery operated fire detectors in each tent.
- Perform routine inspections to insure serviceability of all fire detectors.



UTILIZATION OF ASSETS

- Fuel
- Tools
- Equipment

PROPER SPACING



- Allow for proper distance between equipment.
- Allow for proper distances between generators and tents.

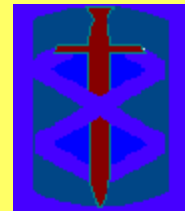
INSPECTION OF FACILITIES

- Pre-deployment inspections of all equipment must be conducted.
- Routine inspections of tents and other facilities must be conducted.

- Inspection!

- Inspection!

- Inspection!



F.A.R.P.

(Forward Arming and Refueling
Point)



- Proper distances between fuel source and aircraft.
- Clothing considerations
- **ALL FUEL SPILLS ARE FIRE HAZARDS.**

